The Pyongyang Times

No. 14 (49) THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

New School Year Begins:

70,000 More Entrants Than Last Year

The new school year (1966-1967) opened on April 1 at schools of all levels throughout North Korea.

This year, upwards of 70,000 more students and pupils than in the previous year have been enrolled in schools of various levels from primary schools up to institutions of higher learning.

Kindergartens have taken in some 170,000 more newcomers than last year.

In the field of common education, many schools have been newly erected to meet the situation of increasing enrollment. Some 50 more technical and higher technical schools have been opened in the countryside in order to train large numbers of competent personnel who will play a big part in promoting the technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside.

In the spheres of higher and common education, a series of measures have been taken for training the national cadres better so as to meet the immediate and future requirements arising in the development of the national economy, science and technology. And much efforts have been exerted to carry out these measures.

The state has sent more teachers to schools of various levels, further consolidated their material and technical foundations, improved the contents and methods of teaching and provided the students with sufficient school supplies.

At schools throughout the country, various gatherings were held to celebrate the opening of the new school year on April 1.

Welcome to you, new school children! Photo by Kim Jong Dok

S. Korean Students Slate Troop Dispatch

According to news cast from Seoul, the president and other leaders of the students' council of the Korea University Political Economics College had on March 31 a discussion on the convocation of a meeting in protest against the additional troop dispatch to South Vietnam.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique snuffed out this and forced the university authorities to expel the president of the students' council from the university.

Indignant at this fascist move, the leaders of the students' council of the university held on April 1 an emergency meeting where they decided to fight to the end against the dispatch of more "ROK" troops to South Vietnam and discussed a measure to secure the return of their illegally expelled schoolmate to the university.

The students of the Korea University are reported to have all gone out in a signature campaign for the reinstatement of their colleague at the university according to the decision of the emergency meeting.

Sportsmen to Cambodia

A group of mass calisthenics instructors and a football coach left Pyongyang on April 2 to visit the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Invitation to First Asian GANEFO

-In Pnom Penh from Nov. 25 to Dec. 6 -

On March 30 a ceremony for delivering invitations to the First Asian GANEFO was held in Pnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia.

At the ceremony Chairman of the National Organizing Committee of the First Asian GANEFO handed Kang Sol Mo, Korean Ambassador to Cambodia, an invitation addressed to the Korean GANEFO Committee.

The chairman in his speech pointed out the importance of the First Asian GANEFO to be held in Pnom Penh.

Korean Ambassador stressed Korea actively supported the First Asian GANEFO which would make a great contribution to uniting the new emerging forces against U.S. imperialism.

The First Asian GANEFO is scheduled to be held in Pnom Penh from November 25 to December 6 this year. (KCNA)

Korean Trade Section Opens in Tanzania

On March 29, Charge d'Affaires of the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Tanzania Pak Dok Hwa gave a banquet in connection with the opening of a trade section at the D.P.R.K. Embassy in Tanzania.

Invited to the banquet were Abdul Rahman Mohammed Babu, Minister of Commerce and Co-operatives, and other officials of Tanzania. (KCNA)

Comrade Choi Yong Kun Addresses CPSU Congress

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Political Committee and Vice-Chairman, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, who is heading the W.P.K. delegation to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a congratulatory speech on April 1, according to information from Moscow. **For full text of the speech see page 2.**

S. Korea's Troop Dispatch Denounced

Youth League Chairman Issues Statement

Hong Sun Gwon, Chairman of the League of Socialist Working Youth, issued on March 29 a statement in connection with the additional troop dispatch to South Vietnam by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique.

He pointed out that additional troop dispatch is a product of the criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists to hurl more South Korean youth into the war of aggression, over instead of U.S. troops.

Owing to the treachery of the Pak Jung Hi clique which is faithfully following its masters' criminal plan, meaningless death is imposed upon the South Korean youths.

Pointing to the miserable situation of the South Korean soldiers in South Vietnam, he said: Troop dispatch is bringing only a dog's death to the South Korean youths, sorrows to their parents, wives and children and ruin to their family life.

In the name of the youth and students of North Korea, he condemned the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique for their plan to send more South Korean troops to South Vietnam.

We are the rising generation of this country cherishing high hopes, lofty aspirations and ardent desire to live a worthy life, he noted.

How can we youth become mercenaries of the U.S. imperialist aggressors to meet a miserable death? He appealed to the youth and students of South Korea who have inherited a lofty patriotic tradition to rise resolutely against the enemy to smash the imposing death upon them.

TELEGRAMS

✦ **On the eve of the 21st anniversary of the Hungarian liberation day, Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the D.P.R.K. Supreme People's Assembly, sent a telegram of greetings to Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party; Istvan Dobi, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyula Kallai, Premier of the Worker-Peasant Revolutionary Government of the H.P.R.**

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to President Leopold Sedar Senghor of the Republic of Senegal on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Senegal's independence day.**

✦ **Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from Premier Chou En-lai in reply to his telegram sent in connection with the earthquake damages in Hsingtai area, Hopei Province, China.**

LET'S TALK LESS AND WORK MORE

INTERVIEW WITH H.M. HABIBULLAH, Former Vice-Mayor of Karachi

On March 30 Mr. H.M. Habibullah, former vice-mayor of Karachi, returned home from his Korean visit. Reporter Pak Ju Sol of the *Pyongyang Times* interviewed him before his departure.

Following is what he told our reporter:

I'm the first Pakistani to visit Korea. I'm very happy to take up this pioneering mission.

As an independent country, Pakistan maintains relations of friendship with many nations and we are desirous of trade with all countries of the world.

I hope Pakistan and North Korea will get close and become friendly to each other.

I think that our two countries have much goods to export and import.

I know a trade delegation of Korea is shortly to visit Pakistan. We'll give every assistance to the Korean trade delegation visiting Pakistan.

Pakistan has much raw cotton, cotton yarn, wool, woolen yarn and chromite and Korean import and export corporations offered to export to Pakistan different types of machine-tools, implements, insulators, pumps, transformers, magnesia clinker, allied bricks, anthracite, chrome-magnesia bricks, electrolytic zinc, billet and cement.

The Korean trade delegation's visit to Pakistan will afford an opportunity to conclude a trade agreement on the exchange of these products.

Expansion of trade relations between the two countries will help towards the development of cultural relations between the two countries, he noted.

I congratulate the Korean people on the successful fulfilment of their Seven-Year Plan and the marked improvement of their living standards. These represent great achievements of Premier Kim Il Sung. I wish to offer my heartiest congratulations to him through the paper.

H.M. Habibullah

Workers of Pyongyang Electric Engine Factory have been overfulfilling their daily assignments

PRODUCTION TARGET HITTERS INCREASE

Reports of the fulfilment of first quarter year-plans are pouring in from factories and enterprises of the country.

The enterprises under the Ministry of Metal Industry announced on March 28 the prescheduled fulfilment of the first quarter year plans for pig iron, granulated iron, steel, rolled steel and magnesia clinker.

They carried out the assignments for pig iron and granulated iron at 104 per cent, steel at 100.2 per cent and rolled steel and magnesia clinker at 104 per cent.

The Songjin and the Kangson Steel Works have enhanced the extraction rate by 8 per cent respectively in the production of high-speed steel and single-seam steel pipe.

Steel output is on a steady upgrade. Last year it went up by 9 per cent and the output of rolled steel by 14 per cent over the previous year.

The Ministry of Forestry carried out its first quarter year plan on March 28. The timber output in the period is 101,000 cubic metres more than in the corresponding period of last year.

The miners and building material producers are also among the first quarter year target hitters. The workers of the Sinyang Ore Mine fulfilled their quota at 101 per cent on March 27. In this period, they jerked up the ore output 20 per cent over the same period of last year. The Kyong dung Colliery announced the fulfilment of its assignment on March 25.

The Komdok Mine also fulfilled its first quarter year plan on all indices on March 25. Thus, the ore output of this mine increased by 20.5 per cent compared with the same period of last year. The Songhung, Riwon and Wunsan Mines and the Songnam, Dokchon and Kaechon Collieries also fulfilled or overfulfilled their first three months' plan on all items.

The Komusan Cement Factory fulfilled its first quarter year plan on all items. It raised the per hour capacity of the mills 20 per cent. The per worker output value grew 18 per cent.

★

Kim Sun Ja of Pyongyang Automobile Accessary Regenerating Factory working on poles of the storage battery for automobiles

★

Comrade Choi Yong Kun's Speech

At the C P S U Congress

Dear Comrades,

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, extend warm congratulations to the 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and, through the Congress, to the entire members of your Party and the fraternal Soviet people.

The heroic working class of Russia, under the leadership of the great Lenin, overthrew the rule of capitalists and landlords and founded the world's first worker-peasant state.

The victory of the October Revolution opened a new era of proletarian revolution before mankind and illumined the path of struggle and liberation for the oppressed peoples.

The Soviet people hewed an untrodden path for building a new society, surmounting manifold difficulties and grim trials in the encirclement of capitalism.

The world imperialist forces pounced upon the young Soviet state to stifle it in the cradle.

However, the Soviet people, rallied close around the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, smashed the vicious attacks of the enemies at home and abroad and defended with credit the gains of revolution.

The Soviet people, under the leadership of the CPSU, successfully fulfilled the difficult tasks of industrialization and agricultural collectivization and won great victory in socialist construction.

In the trying period of the second World War the Soviet people, bearing the brunt of the anti-fascist war, displayed peerless heroism and self-sacrificing spirit and delivered many nations from the danger of fascist enslavement.

In the arduous period of revolution the Soviet people demonstrated a staunch revolutionary spirit of braving any difficulty and mass heroism and set an example showing how to fight against the class enemy.

Today the Soviet people are striving to lay the material and technical foundations of communism.

The Soviet Union has become a great socialist power with the world first-class science and technology. Especially, the successes scored by the Soviet science and technology in the conquest of outer space constitute a great contribution to the development of world science and technology and testify to the vitality of the socialist system.

The Korean people rejoice over and warmly hail all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people.

The new five-year plan under consideration at the current Congress envisages an increase of 50 per cent in the industrial output and 25 per cent in the agricultural output in the period from 1966 to 1970.

The fulfilment of the new five-year plan will be a step forward in the laying of the material and technical foundations of communism and in the promotion of people's well-being and will further increase the might of the Soviet Union.

We are convinced that with their creative labour the Soviet people will carry out with credit the huge tasks put forth by the Congress.

Dear Comrades,

The territory of Korea has been divided for over 20 years by the U.S. imperialists. They have turned South Korea into their colony and military base and are trying to use it as a bridgehead in new war of aggression. All the hardships and misfortunes of the people in South Korea are the outcome of the colonial enslavement policy of U.S. imperialism and the treacherous policy of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Some time ago the Sato Government of Japan and the South Korean puppet clique concluded the illegal "ROK-Japan Treaty" under the direction of U.S. imperialism.

This treaty is not only a political-economic tie-up but a military tie-up between the Sato Government and the South Korean puppet clique.

Using this treaty as a stepping stone, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to frame up an aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance" and complete a single network of anti-communist encirclement in Asia.

Today the U.S. imperialists are escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam and intensifying the piratic bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam is a grave provocative act of opposing the socialist camp, suppressing the national-liberation movement and trampling underfoot world peace.

The U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people against it constitute the focus of the struggle between the imperialist forces and the anti-imperialist forces at present.

Facts prove the correctness of the Statement of the Meeting of Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties which branded U.S. imperialism as the chief bulwark of world reaction, international gendarme and the enemy of the world people.

The odd-thing situation makes it incumbent upon the entire anti-imperialist forces to unite firmly and strengthen the struggle against U.S. imperialism.

When all the anti-imperialist forces centering around the socialist camp, the international communist and working class movement and the national-liberation movement unite, the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war shall be frustrated.

Our Party will, as ever, remain faithful to the internationalist duty in the struggle for peace, national independence and socialism.

Our Party will make every effort to safeguard the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The Korean and Soviet peoples were linked with the bonds of militant friendship in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

We are convinced that the relations of friendship and co-operation sealed between Korea and the Soviet Union will develop in accord with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and in the interest of the socialist camp and the international communist movement.

In conclusion, I heartily wish the Soviet people new victory in the laying of the material and technical foundations of communism.

Long live the friendship and solidarity of the Korean and Soviet peoples!

Long live the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement!

Long live the banner of all-conquering Marxism-Leninism!

Anti-U.S. Struggle Upsurges in S. Vietnam

"VIETNAM BELONGS TO THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE"

According to news reports, a storm of massive struggles of the people against the U.S. aggressors and the puppet clique has been surging higher for three weeks now in major cities of U.S.-occupied South Vietnam. The anti-government demonstrations which started in Da Nang and Hue have spread even to Saigon, gradually bringing anti-American nature to the fore.

Every day, thousands of people in these cities are holding mass rallies and demonstrations, chanting the slogans: "Yankees, go home!" "Down with Nguyen Cao Ky!" "Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people!" and "United States, don't interfere!"

On the night of April 2, 15,000 youths and students in Saigon filed out into the street for a demonstration and, in Da Nang even puppet policemen staged a demonstration against the Nguyen Cao Ky clique.

An AFP report said the demonstration in Saigon on the night of April 2 was the biggest of the anti-American demonstrations that had ever taken place in Saigon.

Meanwhile, UPI, reporting of a students' rally held in Saigon on the same day, said:

They drafted a resolution which said that the current government has no popular support and accused Americans of "taking the Vietnamese affairs and conducting, in the wrong way, the war, politics, social and cultural activities."

They also resolved to:

— Condemn the foreign policy of the present government.
— Protest all (foreign, i.e. American) moves to take over the national policy.
— Protest the "war of race extermination."
— Be ready for the struggle."

AMERICA'S SERIOUS AGONY

The obtaining situation in South Vietnam reminds one of the year of 1963 when Ngo Dinh Diem was overthrown.

On April 2, the Japanese Jiji press reported in a dispatch from Washington:

"If things go to such an extent as the disintegration of the Nguyen Cao Ky government which at the Honolulu meeting, received affirmation of support from the United States, it would mean the United States is rejected indirectly by the South Vietnamese population, and the consequence would be the shaking of the ground of the Vietnam war, which, the United States fears, would have its serious effect both at home and abroad. The United States, though it stands behind Premier Nguyen Cao Ky, has a serious agony, for it is not in a position to openly intervene in the movement against the South Vietnam government."

On March 26, U.S. Vice-President Humphrey said he didn't know whether the Ky government would survive current political turmoil.

But, he added, "even if there were a change of government, it would not be a government that would throw in the sponge, so to speak, or decide to quit the war." (UPI) Thus, he revealed the U.S. intention to continue the war of aggression.

The developments in South Vietnam give a clear answer to the question as to who is waging the war and what for.

S. Vietnam Soldiers' Revolt

More and more South Vietnam puppet army soldiers are coming out in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, synchronizing with the anti-U.S., anti-government mass struggle of the South Vietnamese people.

According to the Vietnam News Agency in Hanoi quoting a broadcast from South Vietnam, the patriotic-minded men and officers of the First Armoured Regiment of the South Vietnam puppet army stationed in Thu Dau Mot Province rose in arms on March 23. They killed over 300 enemy soldiers in close co-operation with a Liberation Army unit.

The mutinous soldiers and the Liberation Army men destroyed 30 enemy tanks and "M-113" armoured motorcars, swept away an observation post and a police station, inflicted a heavy blow upon an enemy company and captured a tank.

They made an attack upon the headquarters of the Fifth Division and the position of the Eighth Regiment of the puppet army.

The mutineers issued a statement calling upon the puppet army units to join in the just patriotic struggle against U.S. imperialism.

Meanwhile, last February some 3,000 puppet army soldiers in the central part of South Vietnam came over to the side of the people, according to a March 30 dispatch of the Vietnam News Agency quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency. Together with the Liberation Army, they are now taking an active part in the anti-American patriotic struggle.

Anti-U.S. parade in S, Vietnam

Senegal's Independence Day

On April 4, six years ago, the Senegalese people gained their national independence through a long struggle against foreign imperialist aggression and subordination, putting an end to the history of 300-year-long humiliation and sufferings. Since the country's independence, the Senegalese people, while liquidating centuries-old backwardness left over by the colonial rule, have been marching toward the country's independent development.

The Senegalese people, firmly safeguarding their national independence, are taking an active part in the common struggle of the African people for a complete end to colonialism on this continent.

The common idea of the Korean and Senegalese peoples against imperialism and colonialism and for a new life forms the bonds of friendship between them. Particularly friendly visits of peoples of two countries including a visit of our government friendship delegation to Senegal in 1964 and a visit of Senegalese guests to our country last year deepened mutual understanding of the two countries.

On Senegal's independence day, the Korean people wish them fresh victory in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the upbuilding of a new life under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.

Across the Mekong

At the end of the last month Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn returned from his official visit to Vientiane.

But the quick-eared and talkative news agencies of the United States keep silent about his visit with a formidable self-control. Surely, they are under strict instructions from the Pentagon and ostriches of the Pentagon are doing as much as they can to conceal the action they have taken to escalate the U.S.-ignited war in Laos. But this goes for nothing.

The world's people know too well what they should know.

A U.S.-Thailand-Laos (Vientiane) Joint Command with Thai Brigadier General Thoong Thep as its provisional general commander was established and a tripartite agreement was reached upon throwing Thai troops into Laos on a fuller scale. Under the agreement the Thai Government issued orders for mobilization, and ordered its army units to make preparations for the occupation of Central and Lower Laos.

As is universally known, the stepped-up aggression of the Thai reactionaries against Laos is a strategic action of Washington to remedy the catastrophic situation of the war in South Vietnam.

This was made clear not once or twice by McNamara and other bigwigs of the American military.

Bestial bombing of the [illegible]ed areas in Laos by the American aircraft in combination with the large-scale attacks by the Vientiane and Thai troops has now become their recognized daily fighting routine.

Meanwhile, the expansion of war establishments is feverishly proceeding on the territory of Thailand.

It is also an open secret that the bases in Thailand are used for bombing North Vietnam.

The recent visit of Thanom to Vientiane shows that the American plan for forming a second front in Laos has begun to be implemented in a more active way.

At the orders of American imperialism, the Thanom clique, who has placed its country under the U.S. military occupation, is now engrossed recklessly in intrusion into Laos and unending provocations against Cambodia.

American imperialism is translating into reality step by step its self-destructive plan for extending the war in Vietnam to the whole of Indochina. This must never be overlooked.

We see more and more facts proving with great force that the spasmodic dash for the escalation of the war will never help American imperialism out of the Vietnam quagmire.

Eloquent proof of this is furnished by the present war situation in Laos.

The Yankees can never subdue the awakened people of Indochina with the help of guns and swords.

The U.S.-Thanom clique must stop the act of wrecking the 1962 Geneva agreements and discontinue their interference in the internal affairs of Laos at once, and take home forthwith all the Thai troops, military personnel, war equipment and commando units which have intruded into Laos across the Mekong River.

Choi Si Hwan

SATO'S SERVICE

The Sato Government of Japan decided to hold a "Southeast Asian development ministerial conference" in Tokyo on the 6th. The Sato government's great enthusiasm for the "development of Southeast Asian countries" is closely linked up with the Japanese militarists' more active share in the Asian aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

Last April, U.S. President Johnson put forward what is called a "Southeast Asia development programme."

It is widely known that this is a shameless design to cover up their scheme for Asian aggression, which has been laid bare more clearly with war escalation in Vietnam, an attempt to get round the people in this area with poisoned dollars as a bait.

The U.S. imperialists, having practically rigged up a "Northeast Asia military alliance" through the South Korea-Japan tie-up, are now trying to form a pan-Asian military bloc.

Both the Pak Jung Hi-sponsored "nine-nation foreign ministers' conference" and the "Southeast Asian development ministerial conference" are aimed at paving the way for Washington's plan.

Meanwhile, the Japanese militarists, while rendering a service to their U.S. masters, want to prepare a springboard for realizing without difficulty their wild dream of external expansion.

Already in 1959 the Japanese foreign ministry declared "it is needed to establish in Southeast Asia such a sphere of influence as the U.S. sphere of influence in Latin America and as the British sphere of influence in pound areas."

Present Japanese Prime Minister Sato once stressed "it is necessary to forestall the Western countries in extending a hand to Asian countries."

The ministerial conference to be held in Tokyo this time under the spurious signboard of "developing Southeast Asia" is a product of the conspiracy and collusion between U.S. imperialism and Japanese militarism.

It is natural for Cambodia, Burma and some other countries, which have seen through such a dirty trick of the organizer of the conference, to turn down the Sato government's invitation.

It is such countries whose sovereignty has already been mortgaged to the U.S. imperialists that have accepted the invitation to the conference.

In Tokyo, these countries will place themselves under another sway which will deprive them of their wealth and of the fruits of their people's labour.

Pak Mun Song

"KAIYOMARU" INCIDENT

The "Kaiyomaru" incident which brought on public criticism in South Korea has reportedly been settled.

Radio Dong-a in Seoul reported the intruder, Japanese fishing boat "Kaiyomaru," which had been caught red-handed on a fishing ground south of Cheju Island early on the morning of March 15, was released and left the port of Cheju for home on March 30. All the crew, the radio said, went back safe, escorted by South Korean guard ships and with more than 300 crates of fish they had caught on board.

They were given a verdict of "not guilty."

According to the Seoul regime's "law on the protection of marine resources," anyone violating this law is to be sentenced to penal servitude of three years and less or is to be punished with a fine not exceeding 500,000 won and his fishing boat is to be confiscated.

The Pak Jung Hi clique pretended not to know the Japanese fishing boats which were poaching in large numbers in Korea's fishing zone following the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty." They went so far as to protect these Japanese fishing boats.

However, under the strong pressure of public opinion lashing at the Japanese fishing boats' rampant poaching, the Pak Jung Hi group, in an attempt to calm it down, captured one of the several hundreds on March 15 and blustered they would inflict a severe punishment on the captured Japanese poachers. However, it proved to be a mere bravado.

They were sharply counterattacked. The Japanese Government, under the pretext of the "Kaiyomaru" incident, refused point-blank a discussion about the first installment of the fund, representing South Korea's "property claim against Japan" and brought naked pressure to bear upon and took retaliatory steps towards the Seoul puppets. Scared by this the Seoul rulers changed their attitude at once and decided to set free the captured Japanese fishing boat and the crew and the fish the Japanese poachers had caught.

No wonder, therefore, South Korean Radio Hanguk Munhwa lamented over the Pak's shameful submission to Japan, saying:

We are betrayed. We are pressed by money. Then we are fooled by Japan. The property-claim means nothing. But the worst of all—this is just the beginning.

Pak Jong In

Puppet Army And Bribery

In South Korea personnel administration of the puppet army—allocation and transfer of men and officers—is in a chaotic state, South Korean news agency Dongyang Tongshin reported on March 31. This, it added, became intenser since the start of troop dispatch to Vietnam.

According to a disclosure by an assemblyman at the South Korean national assembly on March 31, a practice is rampant of striking the names off the list of Vietnam-bound soldiers at the request of high officials of the puppet regime or under the influence of bribes.

The disorder of administrative affairs—this has been a phenomenon inherent to every domain of the successive puppet regimes. Such a state of things has long been considered in South Korea to be as natural as the man's instinct and an uncontrollable phenomenon like natural features.

However, the present disorder is different from the previous ones.

It is not a mere disorder nor a matter of who takes more bribes and who takes less. It is a matter affecting the lives of many of South Korean youth.

What is more, it reflects two suggestive facts.

One is that the sentiments against the dispatch to South Vietnam as cheap U.S. cannon fodder are rapidly mounting higher among the men and officers of the South Korean army.

The other is that even high officials of the Seoul regime are taking much pains to get their relatives excluded from the army units bound for South Vietnam.

This shows the Pak Jung Hi and his clique plot to send the moneyless and supportless soldiers to the criminal war in Vietnam.

Today the South Korean people see and personally experience all this. Therefore, it is self-evident that what conclusion they will draw from this.

Let us bring out a question. Will the South Korean people tolerate the present state of affairs? It is also self-evident that what answer the unbiased public opinion at large will give to it.

Japanese paper Mainichi Shimbun pointed out that today in South Korea "unprecedentedly powerful sentiments against troop dispatch to Vietnam are mounting." It is hardly possible, we consider, to expect more of the said paper under the surveillance of U.S. ambassador Reischauer.

The whole world, however, sees more than what the paper said.

Kim Pyong Min

EVERYBODY IS LEARNING

Kang Hyok Chang

Interview with KANG HYOK CHANG, Vice-Minister of General Education

THE new school year opened at schools of all grades in our country on April 1. Reporter Pak Sung Man of our paper paid a call on Vice-Minister of General Education Kang Hyok Chang on the day and asked him to tell about the eduction system in our country.

Here is what he said:

A country's school system affords a glimpse of its education system. The school system in Korea is a four-year primary school, a three-year middle school, a two-year technical school, a two-year higher technical school, a four to six-year college, a postgraduate course and a doctoral academy.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION

At the age of seven children attend primary school. It deserves special mention that in recent years the expansion of kindergartens has made it possible for the majority of children to receive pre-school education at the kindergarten (three years) before they enter primary schools and that all the graduates from primary schools go on to middle schools.

Schooling was made compulsory at primary schools in 1956 and at middle schools in 1958. The introduction of a compulsory secondary education system represents a milestone in our education.

TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE, TOO

The graduates from middle schools go on to various technical schools according to their wishes, tastes and ability. Eighty-four per cent of this year's graduates from middle schools went on to technical schools. All the graduates in the urban districts were admitted to technical schools.

Higher technical schools are for the technical school graduates. Our technical schools give both secondary general education and technical education in specific domain.

Secondary general education is completed at the higher technical schools, which train secondary specialists.

THE DOOR TO LEARNING OPEN WIDE

Graduates from technical and higher technical schools go on to higher technical schools and institutions of higher learning respectively according to their wishes, or take up jobs. Those who go to work at factories and enterprises after their graduation can enter higher technical schools and colleges at any time they wish. Schools welcome those with a career of productive labour.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

There was not a single higher educational establishment in pre-liberation North Korea.

But now she has some 100 institutions of higher learning including Kim Il Sung University. There are normal colleges, teacher-training colleges, a conservatoire, a fine arts college, a physical culture college, a foreign languages college, a college of arts, national economy college and other colleges of social sciences as well as engineering, agricultural and medical colleges and many other technical colleges. These colleges have a four or six-year course of study. We have postgraduate course and doctoral academy, in eddition.

SPARE-TIME EDUCATION

Our country pays special attention to the spare-time education. We give by correspondence higher technical school education and higher education to the people on the job and run technical and higher technical schools and colleges at big factories and enterprises. The spare-time schools provide the yong working people with an opportunity to receive education without divorcing themselves from their work places. This system has proved to be advantageous. The spare-time school students, being workers and peasants, can introduce without delay into production what they have learned in class and consolidate through productive activities the theory they have learned in class.

Many new devices and proposals for technical improvement introduced at our factories and enterprises speak of their role in production.

UNIVERSAL AND POPULAR EDUCATION SYSTEM

Generally speaking, our education system is universal. Every citizen of the country has the right to education, irrespective of the trade, social position, property status, religious belief and family background. Elementary and secondary education is compulsory.

School-age children must go to school and their parents are duty-bound to send their sons and daughters to school. The government shows great care for the students. Our students, far from paying tuitions, are issued stipends by the government. They are also supplied with school uniforms, school things and textbooks for a mere song.

Today the zeal of our people for learning is very high. One-fourth of our population are receiving school education. In reality, everybody is studying in our country.

Pyongyang Higher Physics School

Janggyong Middle School in Pyongyang

First day of the new school year at the primary course of the Changjon Middle School, Pyongyang

First lesson at the primary course of the Conservatoire

Kangsan Engineering College

Foreign Languages College

Photos by Ro Gi Jun, Kim Gwang Su and Ju Chang Sin

TRIPLETS

It was as gay as on a festival at schools of various levels in Pyongyang on April 1 when the new school year opened. For the Wasan middle school in Sosong district, the day meant an unusually happy occasion—there were triplets among its new pupils. They were Kim Il Hwan, Kim Ik Hwan and Kim Se Hwan of class A of the first form of the primary course.

The father of the triplets, Kim Yun Min, is said to have told a teacher from the school when the latter was visiting his residential district to register children of school age.

"The voice of a midwife of the clinical hospital telling me over the phone that my wife had given birth to triplets, is still ringing in my ears. How fast time flies! Leaving the kindergarten, they're to enter school! In old society, even twins were generally regarded as a big 'burden' on the parents. But in our days under the people's government, my triplets, sons of a machine repairman at a school supplies factory, grow up sound under the warm care of the state, and they've already reached the school age!"

The triplets, who have begun the pursuit of studies, will, enjoying the concern by the state, tirelessly and energetically follow the path leading to the height of knowledge.

New School Year at Korean Schools in Japan

New school year was opened on April 1 at all primary, middle and high schools of the Korean residents in Japan.

Total enrollment at these schools was over 40,000. The new school year saw some 8,000 getting enrolled anew and going on to schools of higher grades.

These schools give lessons, among others, in the language, literature, history, geography and culture of Korea.

Korea University in Tokyo, Japan

All Family Members Are Students

WHEN the new school year comes with the advent of spring, an animated atmosphere pervades each family as the children move up to the next forms or enter schools of higher grades.

A few days ago, wishing to see for myself how the families were doing now when the new school year had just begun, I visited an apartment building in East Pyongyang.

When I knocked at the door of the first flat, I found that the family members were just about to leave for an outing because it was Sunday.

Thus I followed them to the promenade along the Daedong River which presented a scenery of lovely spring.

I was introduced to each of the family members by its master Li Jae Gwan, a worker at the technical affairs section of the Pyongyang Electric Bulb Factory. The youngest son Myong Chol (6) is a kindergartener; ten-year-old Yong Chol is a third-year pupil of the primary course of the Sinri Middle School; the youngest daughter, Bok Hui (12), is a fourth-year pupil of the primary course; and the eldest son, Gang Chol (15), is a second-year pupil of the same middle school. The second daughter, Sun Hui (17), is in the second form of the technical course of the Dongdaewon Higher Construction School in Pyongyang and the eldest daughter, Gyong Hui (19), in the second form of the senior course at the Pyongyang Higher Light Industry School.

"You see," the father remarked with a smile of satisfaction, "I myself is a college student and my wife studies at a working people's middle school" (a spare-time school for adults who have not acquired secondary education).

He takes correspondence lessons in electrical engineering from the Kim Chaek Polytechnical Institute and will graduate next spring.

Presently we reached our destination—the promenade—and seated ourselves on benches.

A man of peasant origin, Li Jae Gwan, bereft of his father in his childhood, was made to work as a coal miner at the age of 15 and his wife, Jong Yong Suk, had to earn a livelihood from the time when she was only a little girl.

Under such circumstances, it was out of the question for both of them to go on to middle school.

With no opportunity for further study afforded, both of them had to work for their living from early years. This is why they often think of how things would have stood with them, parents of six children, in such a society: "The innocent little ones would be importunately pressing us to send them to school. We would be feeling sorry and painful at the sight of the children going about with an envious glance at others."

The father went on: "But, as you know, we are sending all of them to school. Indeed, ours is a good society."

I said goodbye to them, picturing to myself the ecstasy of joy of the parents when their children graduate one by one from the higher educational institution.

Pak Nam Sun

S. Korean Scenes

Smuggling, MacyBacked

According to news dispatches from Seoul, the Macy Department Store in the United States, by bribing profiteers in South Korea, attempted to carry away more than 200 items of national treasure including over 500 year-old ceramics and earthenware of the Koryo period. But its scheme was detected on March 17.

Officials of the puppet authorities were reportedly implicated in this plot. They made preparangements to help the robber smuggle out those relics without customs examination.

Pillage of valuable cultural relics of foreign countries is an inseparable part of the U.S. colonial predatory policy.

The Yankee marauders looted such valuable cultural relics of Korea as a gold crown, necklaces, gems and gold rings of the Silla period which had been displayed at the first floor of the Kyongbok Palace Museum in Seoul. In the period from 1945, the year of their landing in South Korea, to 1949, they shipped out of South Korea more than 24,000 items of valuable cultural relics. (South Korean daily Chung-ang Ilbo)

During the Korean war, the Yankee robbers, on the plea of "dispersal of national treasures," transcpried to America hundreds of cultural relics preserved at the Kaesong Museum.

In the postwar years, too, they carried quantities of Korea's cultural relics away to the United States under the pretext of "overseas exhibition" and "export of cultural assets."

IN DEFENCE OF SCHOOL

According to a broadcast of Radio Dong-a in South Korea, the students of Sukmyong Women's University started a signature campaign against the intervention of the puppet government authorities in their school on March 30.

They condemned the puppet authorities' step to "reduce their university to a private possession or an enterprise" through a newly appointed council, carrying a placard reading: "We'll not submit to the government authority."

The new council members the Seoul puppets are seeking to appoint despite the opposition of the entire students and teaching staff are the placemen of the Japanese militarists.

Last March 28 the students of the university had a protest meeting and staged a sit-in strike.

This showdown came as the Pak Jong Hi clique made an attempt in mid-February to replace illegally the council members of this university by those who are to their liking.

Thief Feeds Police

"A policeman on the active list stood guard to help a band of thieves on the scene," it was aired by Radio Hanguk Munhwa in South Korea on March 26.

He belongs to a police-box under the Taegu police station in North Kyongsang Province. He got a commission of 20,000 won from the six-member gang as his reward. The band stole copper wire worth more than 370,000 won at market price in a certain place of the city at four a.m. on March 4.

This type of cases is now on the rise in South Korea.

On February 15, two policemen of the Kongju police station, South Chungcheong Province, hand in glove with a swindler who misappropriated five million won helped him escape to pocket a reward of 200,000 won (South Korean news agency Dunghwa Tongshin, March 14).

Earlier, policemen of the Ryongsan police station in Seoul were said to have let a group of pickpockets go after receiving 1,500,000 won.

Little wonder, a South Korean publication lamented that "there came into being 'a new custom': the thief feegs the police."

GINSENG SCANDAL

Each year, the puppet regime of South Korea put on foreign markets steamed-and-dried ginseng, a major export item.

But it was disclosed lately that these steamed-and-dried ginsengs were not real ones but white ginsengs with state-guaranteed label.

According to what the South Korean news agency Donghwa Tongshin revealed on March 25, the Pusyo branch of the monopoly office raked in huge profits—100 million won last year and more than 500 million won in recent years—by exporting such sham ginsengs.

Upon this news, the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi hastily dispatched a prosecutor to make a pretence of investigation into the case, levelling the false charge of "main culprits" against the head of the Pusyo branch office and others. This was intended to divert public attention.

Lest, in the course of questioning the detained "main culprits," there have been produced evidences that the puppet rulers themselves were involved in the case.

This compelled them to suspend the investigation on March 26.

Such is, in effect, an ordinary happening in South Korea. Yet, the point is that the Pak clique's recent fraudulence has gone the extent of doing harm to the good-willed foreign customers for Korean ginseng. This can not be overlooked at all.

Against the Split Of the Nation

Nearly 21 years have passed since the Korean people with a history of 4,000 years as a homogeneous nation was separated into the North and the South, rendering it impossible to write even a letter to their relatives and friends.

This national tragedy is an outcome of the U.S. policy of aggression in the Far East.

Under a war-time agreement between the Allied Powers, the U.S. forces were to enter Korea to disarm the Japanese militarists south of the 38th parallel. But contrary to their basic mission they left no stone unturned to convert South Korea into their colony and military base.

Their first acts were to enforce a military government and to whip together traitors to the Korean people to use them as their stooges on the one hand and on the other, to intensify the suppression of progressive forces and thus to set up a separate puppet regime in South Korea. To this end, the United States illegally brought the Korean question to the United Nations and fabricated the "U.N. Commission on Korea" to hold separate elections in South Korea under its "supervision."

Behind such move was a Washington's plan to perpetuate the division of Korea and reduce South Korea to its complete colony. But this met with the resolute opposition of the entire Korean people.

One of the typical incidents was the April 3, 1948 armed uprising of the people of the Cheju Island. The Cheju Island with a population of some 300,000 situated in the South Sea is the biggest of its kind in Korea. The uprising was part of the anti-American patriotic struggle that had been mounting ever higher throughout Korea at that time.

At two a.m., that day, the islanders, arms in hand, raided the U.S. colonial ruling organs. Their slogans were: "Down with U.S. imperialism!" "U.N. Commission on Korea, get out!" and "We are dead set against the separate elections and the separate regime!"

Eighty per cent of the island's population responded to this uprising. They destroyed or burnt down puppet police stations and police stations and finished off malicious elements and "candidates." All anti-popular evil laws were abolished and people's committees and democratic organizations restored.

The armed uprising was joined in even by soldiers of the "national defence garrison" stationed on the island. In this way, the uprising totally frustrated the May 10 separate "U.N.-supervised elections" there and compelled the then head of the U.S. Military Government to declare the "invalidity of the elections" on the island.

The people of the Cheju Island kept up their armed struggle for nearly two subsequent years, administering telling blows to the enemy in the teeth of its sanguinary suppression.

The islanders' heroic resistance struggle once again clearly demonstrated the stern opposition of the Korean people to the U.S. intrigue to perpetuate Korea's partition and legalize their occupation of South Korea with the U.N. as their tool.

The U.S. imperialists, abusing the U.N. signboard, have been occupying South Korea and have turned it into a military base for their Asian aggression.

The struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. occupation of South Korea and for the country's unification is directly linked with the struggle against the U.S. aggression on Asia.

Kim Gun Hyong

★

No One to Turn to

"I've jotted down in my diary the unhappy days I've been spending with tears." This is a passage from the diary written by a boy of South Korea called Kim Sam Su (17).

He lost his parents in his childhood and his brothers were scattered to the four winds. And he was thrown out of school.

Follow excerpts from the diary of Kim Sam Su appearing in the daily Chunnam Maeil Shinmun in South Korea:

* * *

JUNE 8, 1965

My elder brother has gone I don't know where and I have tramped the Seoul streets all day long. The moon is high up in the sky and the stars shine wonderfully bright. This night too, I must pass the night in the open. Past one o'clock the cold eats into my bones.

JUNE 9

Today too, I had no place to go. I went hungry all day long. I came near falling on the street many times because of hunger.

JUNE 29

I struggled again to get a job. I must have a job at any cost to live out. May hope save me!

JULY 6

It rained cats and dogs. But I dragged around the streets madly in hunt for a job at night. It was pitch dark all around.

JULY 18

I suddenly was seized with a desire to study and I felt like to go to the moon and to be with my father and mother. But where to go I don't know.

JANUARY 27, 1966

I want to live. But there is no one to turn to. Helpless I am. I combed the city in search of a job all day long. But all treated me coldly.

The daily, citing the diary, asked the people to render a helping hand to the boy tasting the bitters of life.

Instead of going to school these school-age boys have to earn their bread by selling newspapers

(From a South Korean Publication)

GloomyNew

In South Korea this new school year presents a gloomy scene, devoid of hope and joy. Why?

"MONEY"

Little children to be admitted into primary school this year went to school together with their parents to attend the entrance ceremony. No word, however, came from the school authorities to many children, though they waited for long time. It was learned that the children of those families which have no money "saved for the country by effecting educational endowment insurance are not allowed to attend the entrance ceremony. To get enrolled in, therefore, out of the question for these children.

For this reason in every school scores of little children, unable to attend the entrance ceremony, came back home with tears in their eyes, South Korean Radio Dong-a reported.

"TEXTBOOK"

According to South Korean Radio Hangul Munhwa, "31 primary schools and 10 middle and high schools in Yangju County, North Kyongsang Province, have a great difficulty in teaching the newcomers, for the bookstores are not supplied with textbooks, though 20 days have already passed since the beginning of

(Continued on page 7)

Macapagal's Job

The former Filipino President, Macapagal, who flew to Seoul on March 26, was reported to have left for home on the 29th.

During his four-day stay in Seoul, he held a series of unofficial talks with "president" Pak Jung Hi, "prime minister," "foreign minister" and other high-ranking officials of the puppet regime.

In a tete-a-tete with Pak on March 28, in which views were exchanged on the current international situation, Macapagal manifested support to the "supplementary dispatch of South Korean troops to Vietnam" which is for the "defence of free Asia" and reiterated that the Philippines would take an active part in the South Korea-sponsored "Southeast Asian Foreign Ministers' Conference."

This shows that the recent trip to Seoul of Macapagal who lost his post because of his defeat in the last presidential elections was arranged by Washington to "comfort his mind."

To all its intents and purposes, he was entrusted with another job of taking a share in speeding up the Washington's plan to rope its Asian puppets into a military alliance.

According to news dispatches, the home minister of "Malaysia" is due in Seoul in April and the "head of state" of South Vietnam in May to negotiate with the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi about the "policy of collective security" and the "convocation of a Southeast Asian Foreign Ministers' Conference."

Macapagal is strutting about ahead of them.

It is fully understandable that these human scums cannot subsist unless they act at the dictates of their Washington patrons.

The present developments in Asia require these U.S. puppets to think twice before they run riot.

It is no use crying over the spilt milk.

Pak In Yong

School Year

(Continued from page 6)

the new school year.

As of March 18, none of the 5,569 primary school pupils got any textbook compiled by the state.... As for the middle and high school students numbering over 2,200, the radio added, they also failed to receive textbooks of four to five subjects accounting for 30 per cent of the total."

The picture is the same at schools in cities. In Seoul, when the new school year began, 50 per cent of the school children had no textbooks.

In the new school year, the puppet ministry of education raised the price of primary school textbooks by 30 per cent compared with last year, and, into the bargain, it neglects the supply of the textbooks.

NO MEANS OF TRANSPORT

Radio Hanguk Munhwa said:

Children on the Kogunsan islands, Juk and other islands in Okku County, North Cholla Province, stop gathering shell-fish and importunately ask their parents to send them to school, whenever the bell of the school on the neighbouring island is heard.

The South Korean puppet rulers, however, are deaf to the children's cries. They went so far as to take away the sole connecting steamer plying between these islands.

The 406th U.S. Unit In Japan

Lt-Col. SAYS

A four-storeyed, ferro-concrete building at Sagamihara in Kanagawa prefecture of Japan, a little way off from Tokyo, is housed by a special American unit hanging up the sign of the "406th medical institute under the medical headquarters of the U.S. ground force in Japan."

In the words of the American army authorities, it is a "medical institute pure and simple," but no one believes it to be as such.

Since a box containing toxic scorpions sent from India to the American unit was discovered at the Haneta Airport on November 17, 1964, the people of the world including Japan have followed closely the activities of this secret unit.

It has been brought to light by the statements of the American unit authorities and the eye-witness accounts of the visitors to the unit that the special unit is engaged in the collection of deadly poisons and the manufacture of bacteriological bombs behind "medical research" and Japanese publications gave wide publicity to this.

American forces' employment of different kinds of chemical and bacteriological weapons for the genocide of Vietnamese people in violation of international law, makes it clear what is the task of this special unit.

According to Lieut. Col. Joseph F. McCar, commander of this unit, the special unit has the largest operational zone of all American army units in the Far East covering the West Pacific region and has under its command a bacteriological detachment, a chemical detachment, an insect detachment, a virus and rickets detachment, a serum and blood detachment, an animal detachment and a pathology detachment. In South Vietnam, it has its detachment and mobile research groups which accompany the field-hospitals.

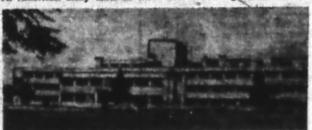
McCar stated openly that it is the task of his unit to support all the American military set-ups in the Far East.

U.S.-JAPAN CO-OPERATION

It is an open secret that the Japanese militarists are actively joining hands with American imperialism in the manufacture of bacteriological weapons. The "medical institute" has many Japanese engaged in the research into bacteriological weapons.

The special unit finances the research institutes and higher educational establishments of Japan for the research into lethal weapons, which include the cancer centre, the radiomedical institute, the Hitachi electrical institute, the epidemics institute, the national institute of health, the Sasaki biological institute, Tokyo University, Osaka University, Osaka Municipal University, Kanazawa University, Nara Medical College, and Tokyo Medical and Dental Colleges.

Bacteriological weapons manufactured by the special unit were used for the massacre of Koreans during the Korean war.



This is the building of the 406th unit, which Americans call a "medical institute"

U.S. CRIMES in Vietnam

Up to the end of December 1965 over 150,000 persons were poisoned by chemicals and combat gases in South Vietnam.

There are in South Vietnam many specialists of the U.S. Institute of Research for Bacteriological and Chemical Warfare with headquarters at Sagamihara (Kanagawa, Japan).

(From Vietnam pictorial)

GATHERED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

We give here some information on the research at the institute of bacteriological weapons—the 406th U.S. unit.

The pathological room of the institute is packed with pathogenic organs gathered throughout the world including virus with sparse red-coloured nuclear spots gathered from the tongue of the mad dog, tuberculosis bacilli, virus of infants' paralysis and typhoid fever and cholera germ.

A box in a room has a "Don't Touch" sign on it which reads: "Danger. Schistosome-infected snails. Do not touch snails or water." Disease of Schistosome generated by the virus of the snail is also called coagrulated malaria which is very dangerous.

The institute also conducts research into the tsutsuga tick carrying the virus of a Japanese endemic collected at the foot of Mt. Fuji by the American marine corps and uses pathogenic organs collected from Asia and the rest of the world for its research.

Used for the manufacture of bacteriological weapons are Burmese and Malaian leeches, the Mexican black leech over 15 centimetres long and as thick as a fountain-pen, the Latin American scorpions, vipers, copras and other reptiles carrying deadly poison. And the institute rears horses, cows, dogs, cats, and rabbits and hatches mosquitos, flies and cockroaches for experiment.

The closet in a wall on the second floor of the institute is packed with wine bottles and foodstuffs which are for "killing government leaders by poison" and it, as the Japanese weekly Sankei pointed out on August 23, 1965, has a "tragedy of assassination of outstanding statesmen behind it."

The 406th American unit is the hatcher of the plot for massacre and assassination by a variety of germs and toxic chemicals.

H. R. H.

Clear Mirror

(1)

THE DIARY OF RYO SAM SON

(A pupil returned from Japan)

JANUARY 22, 1966

For two weeks now I've failed to write my diary, breaking my rule to record what happened every day.

I don't have any idea of how the past fortnight has passed. The only thing I remember is that how on January 5 I got burnt.

They say I was utterly senseless when people brought me to the Haeju Medical College hospital and there was little hope of me ever getting on my feet again.

I've learned from my mother all about that happened while I was lying unconscious.

The Party cell of the surgical department called an open meeting and a branch of the League of Socialist Working Youth held a general meeting to discuss ways of bringing me around. The Chairman of the Haeju City Party Committee, upon learning what happened to me, hurried to the hospital from where he was visiting on official business and told the surgeons to set me on my legs at all costs. Surgeons specializing in burns in Pyongyang were immediately sent for.

I was moved to tears listening to the stories.

I picture to myself a stream of people coming to offer their blood for transfusion to me. The surgeons, nurses and the fifth-year students of the medical college in the city who were about to leave for practical work, my mother told me, came to the hospital's blood transfusion department.

I see in my mind's eye my class-mates pestering the chief of the blood transfusion department with the demand that they should be the first to offer blood to me.

Hundreds of people, I was told, have visited me at the hospital every day.

I've received blood from many people, which keeps me alive now.

The hospital has made a ventilated hanging bed for me, and has held scores of surgeons' conferences.

Aunties living in my neighbourhood, teachers and schoolmates and leading personnel of the city come to inquire after my condition.

I can hardly enumerate here the heartfelt sympathy shown to me by so many people.

• • •

The above passages are from the diary of Ryo Sam Son, pupil of class C, third form of a middle school attached to the Haeju Teachers' Training Institute, who got burnt in a mishap from her carelessness.

This girl has been keeping her diary for five years, which has so far made 18 volumes. Her diary attracts our attention. A 15-year-old girl, she has lived under two different systems.

She was born in the foreign land of Japan of a day laborer's family—Ryo Cha Chon, her father, and Pak Gum Ok, her mother. Her first 10 years were spent in Japan. In 1961, her parents returned to their country taking her with them.

"What I've seen, heard and experienced back in my country are all new to me. They have given me strong impressions and the desire to keep them long in my memory has prompted me to write my diary," remarked the girl explaining how she started to write her diary.

We print in series excerpts from Ryo Sam Son's diary, under the headline Clear Mirror.

FILM IN PRE-LIBERATION KOREA

Merited Artiste MUN YE BONG

INTRODUCTION of the first film to Korea, it is said, dates back to 1897.

The first film was produced in 1921. This was the fruition of the painstaking efforts of the Korean artists to produce films by themselves under the cruel suppression of Japanese colonialists.

But the production in real earnest of films reflecting the desire, resentment and anger of the Korean people and their spirit of resistance coincided with the entry of Ra Un Gyu into cinematographic activities.

There appeared the "Korean Cinema Artists' Association," "Seoul Studio," "Namhyang Studio," "Chunghok Studio," and "Dongbang Studio," and other progressive film studios between 1927 and 1934, which made "The Wanderers," "The Street at Dusk," "The Ring of Fire," and "The Underground Village" representing the life and struggle of the working people.

Despite the thorny path it, like other domains of arts, had to cover, the film of Korea in the pre-liberation days had produced more than 140 feature films until 1945, when the country was liberated from the Japanese yoke.

"ARIRANG"

Greeting the 65th anniversary of the birth of Ra Un Gyu which falls on April 6, we refresh our memory of Ra Un Gyu's film art which takes the most outstanding place in the cinematography of Korea in the pre-liberation days for its ideological contents and artistic value.

Ra Un Gyu was a pioneer in Korea's motion picture art who dedicated his life to the development of Korea's film art and the training of the younger generation of cinemactors.

I am one of them trained by Ra Un Gyu.

Ra Un Gyu entered the film world as a cinemactor in 1923. Soon he featured himself as film actor, director and scenario writer. "Arirang," script, direction and the leading part by Ra Un Gyu himself, is not only the first production made by himself in 1926 but also a representative of his works and a masterpiece in the cinema art of pre-liberation Korea.

Yong Jin (Ra Un Gyu himself), hero of "Arirang" which still remains vivid in my memory, goes up to Seoul for study but goes mad, and he gives up school half-way and returns home. He is an eccentric "madman." He insults Oh Gi Ho representing the landed class of his village, the sub-country chief, and Japanese policemen, with which he feels pleased. He sticks a sharp sickle into Oh Gi Ho who bleeds his villagers white and tries to violate his only sister. But, when, for this, he is condemned and arrested by the police, he is a madman no more. He calls his villagers to a struggle and does not in the least look shackled. Dragged away by the police across the Arirang Hill, he, being a man always longing for a free future beyond the hill, sings "Arirang," a folk song beloved by the Korean people, passionately, cheerfully and earnestly.

"Arirang" reflects the Korean people's spirit of resistance to the cruel colonialist policy of Japanese imperialism. It also shows the victory of virtue over evil, the bud of the victory for the new which was then about to put itself forth.

"A FERRY BOAT WITHOUT ITS MASTER"

In 1932 Ra Un Gyu cast me for the part of the ferryman's daughter in the film "A Ferry Boat without its Master." This film, too, depicted the position of the Korean working people who were suffering exploitation and oppression at the hands of the Japanese colonialists as well as their unbending spirit of resistance to the oppressors. It seems only yesterday when I was moved to tears by the story of the film I heard from Ra Un Gyu who wrote the script of the film, directed it and headed the cast.

Over fifteen years until he died in 1937, Ra Un Gyu appeared in 25 films, wrote 18 scenarios and directed 19 films.

But he died of a disease while carrying on untiring artistic activities in poverty under the cruel oppression of Japanese imperialism.

AFTER LIBERATION

Twenty-nine years ago, when I paid a call on him just before his death, he gladly received me and energetically asked me to make fine Korean films together when he was quite well again. His lofty patriotic spirit will remain in my memory for good.

The cinema art of Korea which traversed a thorny path has come into bloom in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea since the country's liberation. Today we are provided with large latest film studios and thousands of cinemactors and cinematographers.

We have a cinematography and drama college. We produce many fine films every year. Never before have we felt such a joy as today.

Ra Un Gyu in the film "A Ferry Boat without Its Master"

KOREAN ETHNOGRAPHICAL MUSEUM

Children's Costumes

In Korea, children's costumes, ranging from baby's clothes, one-year-old infant's clothes, five to six-year-old children's clothes to clothes for teenagers, have developed as days have gone by.

In designing children's costumes, every attention is given to children's physical growth and their emotional development.

Babies are dressed in white after their birth and when they grow 100 days old. And when they are one year old, the parents provide gold- and silver-plated outing clothes with embroidered patterns.

At five-six of age when they begin learning to read and write they have a writing brush holder attached to their clothes.

The children's costumes introduced here are spring and autumn holiday clothes worn by boy and girl children between the 18th and the early 20th centuries. As relics they are on show at the Korean Ethnographical Museum.

BOY'S COSTUME
(Above)

Boy children covered the lower part of their body with trousers and wore a coat with an overcoat called *kwaeja* (a kind of military uniform) over it. And they had purses and *norigae* (a kind of ornament) hung from their waist.

They wore sock-boots, leggings and the *hat* shoes (a kind of leather boots). They also wore wristlets and donned a gold-plated headwear called *bokgun*.

GIRL'S COSTUME
(Bottom)

Girl children dressed pink skirts with inner trousers under them, wore five-or seven-coloured coats and multi-coloured overcoats called *magoja*, had purses hung from their waist and wore flowered sock-boots and shoes, multi-coloured wristlets and a headwear called *kulrye*.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

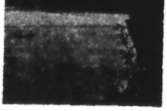
RIVERS

Korea has some 170 rivers, large and small. The biggest is the Amrok River (790 km.) flowing along Kroea's northwestern boundary.

This river has its headspring at Mt. Baekdu and runs into the West Sea, absorbing on its way down the water from small rivers issuing from the Machonryong and Bujonryong Ranges.

The Duman River (520 km.) starts from Mt. Baekdu, flows into the East Sea, forming the country's northeastern boundary.

The Daedong (431 km.) comes from Mt. Sobaek, flows through the central part of South Pyongan Province, runs through Pyongyang and empities its waters into the West Sea.



Together with two other rivers in the southern sector of the country—the Han (514 km.) and Kroea's second longest river Rakdong (525 km.)—these constitute the major rivers in Korea.

They have enormous potentialities for power generation, irrigation, fish-breeding and navigation.

Following the liberation, in North Korea these potentialities have been converted into reality to the greatest possible extent.

No river flows without "being used for some purposes."

Unlike North Korea, in South Korea rivers are at the mercy of nature and overflow their banks and cause great damage every year.

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